

GHOULS ON TRIAL.

Grave Robbers Before the Court of Justice

INVESTIGATION IS UNDER WAY

Alexander Claims That He Is of Good Moral Character While the Negroes Who Testified Are Not.

Indianapolis, Special.—The defense in the trial of Dr. J. C. Alexander, charged with being implicated in the grave robbing cases, outlined its evidence as soon as the court opened Monday. The opening statement was made by Mr. Papan, the defense, according to Mr. Papan, proposed to show that Dr. Alexander was of good moral character, while the negroes who testified against him were disreputable and unworthy of belief. The defense is that when Cantrell and Martin went to Dr. Alexander's office, they went there for the purpose of securing employment to clean up the college, as they had done that kind of work at Chicago and other places. Dr. Alexander told them that such employment was out of his department, but to call again and he would give them an answer. In the meantime he consulted with several members of the faculty and was told that he might employ Cantrell, and Dr. Alexander agreed to pay him \$30 for the work. On the second day Cantrell told him that he was furnishing dissection subjects for colleges and would like to furnish some for Dr. Alexander. Dr. Alexander replied that if he could get the bodies legitimately he could get for them.

The defense said that it would show that while Cantrell was before the grand jury he went to a telephone and called up Dr. Anderson, whose office was across the hall from Dr. Alexander's office in the Claypool building. Cantrell the defense asserted, made himself known and asked Dr. Anderson to inform Dr. Alexander that he need not fear, that he (Cantrell) was being paid for what he was doing and that no harm should come to Dr. Alexander. The defense said it would show that Cantrell had received \$55 and that this money came to him at different times in a white envelope with no signature and the address written in a disguised hand.

The theory of the defense as set forth to the jury was that some one had sent this money to Cantrell to pay him for the testimony he was giving before the grand jury. Mr. Papan said that the defense would introduce expert testimony to show that a man afflicted as Cantrell was, as shown by his escape from the army, was a moral monster and had no conception of right and wrong.

Bowen Not Satisfied.

Washington, Special.—Although Mr. Bowen and the other negotiators are closely guarding the provisions of the several protocols, it is understood that the demands which are known to exist in the German and Italian agreements as they are at present drafted which Mr. Bowen cannot agree to, concern an increased payment by Venezuela prior to the handing down of The Hague's decision regarding the allies' contention for preferential consideration in the settlement of their claims. It is reported that Germany asks that she receive in addition to the \$27,500 cash that Mr. Bowen has agreed to pay, a certain percentage of the customs receipts until the remainder of the money demanded in the original ultimatum addressed by Germany to President Castro, last autumn, is paid. Italy, it is believed is insisting on a similar demand, though the amount asked for in her ultimatum was over \$500,000.

It is the principle, however, to which Mr. Bowen so strenuously objects, and which he has informed the German and Italian envoys he cannot subscribe to. Until their protocols are revised of the objectionable demands Mr. Bowen's signature, he contends that Germany and Italy are insisting on preferential treatment, a question which they agree in their protocols shall go to The Hague.

It is the firm opinion of both the Italian ambassador and the German minister that the insertion in their protocols of these demands is the result of a serious misunderstanding on the part of their Foreign Offices of certain phases of the negotiations which were supposed to be settled. They are using every effort to have this misunderstanding cleared up and have informed Mr. Bowen that they hope to submit their conventions to him in a few days.

Protest Against Smoot.

Washington, Special.—Senator Burrows, chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, has received a protest against the seating of Hon. Reed Smoot as a Senator from Utah, on the ground that he is an apostle of the Mormon Church, and that as such he should not represent the people of Utah in the Senate. The document is very voluminous and quotes liberally from the sermons, speeches and other Mormon utterances, showing the power of the priesthood of the Mormon Church over all matters, spiritual and temporal.

Appeal to the Powers.

Sofia, By Cable.—Having received official information regarding Turkey's decision to mobilize two army corps at Adrianople and Monastir, the Bulgarian government has addressed representations to the powers, invoking their good offices at Constantinople to procure the cessation of the Turkish military preparations.

THE LEE STATUE.

Interesting Discussion in Virginia Legislature.

Richmond, Special.—The bill to place a statue of Gen. Robert E. Lee in Statuary Hall in the Capitol at Washington was the special order of the Virginia Senate.

The discussion indicated that there is a division of sentiment among the Virginia lawmakers as to whether this action shall be taken. Senator Dan P. Halsey, the patron of the bill, made an eloquent speech in favor of the passage of the bill. In the course of his speech Mr. Halsey said:

"In presenting this bill I did so from no desire to offend Northern sentiment or to reopen old wounds, now happily healed. Rather I did so from entirely opposite motives, for believing that the feeling of good will between the sections is now greater than ever before. I considered this an opportune time for Virginia to accept this invitation so long held out to her by the Federal Government, and place in the national hall, the figure of him whom she deems to be his peer, and the fittest of all her sons for this high distinction, thus showing the good feeling of Virginia toward the nation of which she is a part."

"Right glad am I to feel that those who are the truest exponents of the sentiments of the North sustain me in my belief that in this era of good feeling the statue of Lee may be thus placed without exciting passions of sectional animosity or tirades of bitter comment. I did not hope, of course, that the idea would meet with the approval of every body."

INDORSIED BY BOTH SECTIONS.

"I recognize the fact that there are those in the North who are still irreconcilable as well as those in the South who are still 'unreconstructed,' but I take it that in the North there are but few who are so irreconcilable as the North are the more representative of the true sentiment of that section than the unreconstructed are representative of the true sentiment of the South, and therefore I believe that the great heart of the North is in union with that of the South in honoring the memory of the great exponent of the chivalry and the glory and the true manhood of the South, just as I know that the South delights to honor the memory of this great warrior, who was too chivalrous to accept his sword at Appomattox, and whose words, 'Let us have peace,' fell like a benediction upon her sore and wounded spirit in the hour of her great tragedy and distress."

"It is not as a representative of the spirit of secession that Virginia will offer the statue of Lee, nor as insisting that the right of secession now exists. Lee was never a secessionist, but on the contrary, he called secession 'anarchy,' and said that if he owned the 4,000,000 slaves in the South he would give them all to save the Union. It is only as her superb example of manhood that his statue will be chosen for the nation's great hall, and the statue of Lee, in the perfection of character, as tested by struggle, victory and defeat, he is unequalled in history, and that therefore he and no other should be placed by the side of our majestic Washington, that together they stand out as the great centuries as chiefs of our grand army of immortals."

WHY LEE IS PREFERRED.

"Neither do we offer Lee because we have not others worthy to stand in that congregation of the nation's great, it is rather that we have a wealth of material that we must draw that is constitutive an embarrassment of riches. Our Jefferson, our Mason, our Henry, our Madison, our Monroe and our Marshall, all of these many others who have won the respect of the world, but as the statue of Washington is already in place as our representative of the revolutionary time, it seems that the most fitting selection we can now make is to take the other from a later time, and that most stirring period of our history, and surely none can be found more worthy of this national commemoration than the stainless chieftain, Robert Edward Lee."

"Of the absolute legal right of Virginia to choose whom she will to represent in this national hall, I have no doubt whatever."

IN THE HALL OF FAME.

"In New York the picture of Lee hangs on the walls of the Hall of Fame, and the statue of one of our Confederate leaders, John E. Kenna, of West Virginia, already stands in Statuary Hall. The portrait of Jefferson Davis, for a time disappearing, has reappeared in the War Department, among those of the other ex-Secretaries, without creating any hysterical excitement in the army, and that of Gen. Samuel Cooper, a New Yorker, who became Adjutant-General and ranking General in the Confederate Army, also hangs in the War Department."

MR. ROOSEVELT'S HIGH PRAISE.

"These words of record of President Roosevelt, uttered on the 9th of last April, the anniversary of the surrender of Lee, at the Charleston Exposition, where he said:

"We are now a united people; the wounds left by the great Civil War, incomparably the greatest war of modern times, have healed, and its memories are now priceless heritages of honor alike to the North and to the South. The devotion, the self-sacrifice, the steadfast resolution and lofty daring of the high spirits of the North and South, can glory alike in the valor of the men who wore the blue and the men who wore the gray."

"Mr. Roosevelt has also written such high praise of Lee as a soldier that none of his own followers can say more in his honor. In the 'Life of Lincoln' the 'American Statesman' series, on page 34, are found these words:

"The world has never seen better soldiers than those who followed Lee; and their leader will undoubtedly rank as, without any exception, the very greatest of all the great captains that the English-speaking people have brought forth—and this, although the last and chief of his antagonists may himself claim to stand as the full equal of Marlborough and Wellington."

SWEPT BY A WAVE

Eighty Islands Swept By a Terrible Hurricane

1000 LIVES ARE REPORTED AS LOST

Death and Devastation Sweep Over the Islands of the Pacific, and Terrible Consequences Ensnare.

San Francisco, Special.—News of a fearful loss of life in a disastrous storm which swept over the South Sea Islands last month, reached here Sunday. The loss of life is estimated at 1,000 persons. On January 13 last, a huge tidal wave, accompanied by a terrific hurricane, attacked the Society Islands and the Funatoe group, with fearful force causing death and devastation never before equaled in a land of great storms. The storm raged several days. From the news received up to the time of the sailing of the steamer, it is estimated that 1,000 of the islanders lost their lives. It is feared that later arrivals will increase this number. The first news of the disaster reached Papeete, Tahiti, January 26, by the schooner Elmo. The captain of the schooner placed the fatalities at 500. The steamer Excelsior arrived at Papeete the following day with 400 destitute survivors. The captain of the Excelsior estimated the total loss of life to be 800. These figures comprised only the deaths on the three islands of Hao, Hikera and Makokoa, whose ordinary population is 1,800. On Hikera Island, where 1,500 inhabitants were engaged in pearl diving, nearly one-half were drowned. On an adjacent island, 1000 more were washed out to sea. Makokoa and Hao are depopulated. Conservative estimates at Tahiti place the number of islands visited by the tidal wave and hurricane at 80. All of them are under the control of the French governor at Tahiti. The surviving inhabitants are left destitute of food, shelter and clothing, all having been swept away by the storm.

The French government, on receipt of news of the disaster, took prompt measures to relieve the distressed districts and dispatched two warships with fresh water and provisions. As the supply of fresh water and provisions was totally exhausted by the storm, it is feared that many lives will be lost before the relief ships can arrive. As far as is known eight white people were among the drowned, included in these were Alexander Brander, N. P. Plunkett, of Oakland; T. D. Donnelly, formerly a fireman on the steamship Australia, and the local agent of C. Oppenrath, a merchant of Papeete. Added to this number was an unknown woman who committed suicide from fright.

As the islands were barely 20 feet above sea level and were not surrounded by coral reefs, it was necessary for the inhabitants to take to the coconut trees when the tidal wave began to cover the land. These trees grew to an immense height, many reaching an altitude of 100 feet. All of the lower trees were covered by the raging seas which swept with pitiless force about and over them. The natives in the tall trees were safe until the coconut roots gave way and then they, too, were swept into the sea. The 100 survivors brought by the Excelsior to Papeete gained the ship's side by swimming three and four miles from the tops of the coconut trees. The Elmo, though badly damaged by the storm, was also brought off as many persons as could swim to her side, she, like the Excelsior, being unable to run close to the shores because of the violence of the ocean swell, which was running unusually high for a week after the tidal disturbances. Another schooner, the Gadoles, from the Marquesan Islands, 600 miles away, encountered the hurricane while on the way to the latter place and only the timely action of the captain in having the cargo, consisting of 30 head of cattle, 25 pigs and 39 tons of cotton, jettisoned, saved the little craft from destruction. Even with this precaution, the life of one man was lost by waves sweeping the decks.

Earthquakes in Middle West.

Owensboro, Ky., Special.—A distinct earthquake shock was felt here at 6:45 o'clock Sunday night. Pictures were shaken from walls and tables in the second story of many buildings. Louisville, Ky.—A slight earthquake shock was felt here at about 6:45. The vibrations caused windows to rattle, but no damage was done. Paducah, Ky.—A slight earthquake shock occurred here about 6:45 o'clock Sunday night. No damage was done and the duration of the vibration was very brief.

The Shock Felt in Illinois.

Cairo, Ill.—An earthquake shock was felt in southern Illinois Sunday evening. The seismic wave seemed to move from north to south.

Marion, Ill.—An earthquake shock was felt here. Preceding the shock a roaring noise was heard.

Dishes Rattled in St. Louis.

St. Louis.—Two distinct earthquake shocks were felt in St. Louis and vicinity between 6:20 and 6:25 o'clock Sunday night. The shock was sufficiently forceful to rattle dishes and swing doors.

Death of Maj. Donaldson.

Baltimore, Special.—Major Walter A. Donaldson, superintendent of the National Cemetery in this city, died Saturday from blood poisoning, as a result of a slight wound on his head. Donaldson was also a veteran actor and played with Julius Brutus Booth in 1853. In previous years, since the civil war, he had been superintendent of national cemeteries at Antietam, Marlette, Ga.; Winchester Va., City Point, Va., and Beaufort, S. C.

OUR STATE LAWMAKERS.

What the House and Senate Are Doing.

No Extension Granted.

The senate met at noon Tuesday and nearly every senator answered to his name when the roll was called. A number of papers were received from the house and read the first time.

The first matter that came up that provoked any discussion was Mr. Kendrick's joint resolution to extend the time for the payment of taxes without penalty until March 21, 1903.

Mr. Brice moved to indefinitely postpone the measure. In support of his motion he said the treasury and auditors are complying with the law and collecting the overdue taxes with the penalty attached and there is neither necessity or excuse for this extension. Just such acts as these teach the people to expect it every year and in the end it always costs higher. He urged the uncertainty of getting the money at the appointed time, causes those who do work for the State or county to charge a higher rate. The poor man has more money in December than after January. He urged the auditors to collect the taxes higher, for he was granted squanders his money Christmas week instead of applying it to the payment of taxes.

Mr. Hendon expressed the opinion that the county treasurers had already collected the penalty and it would be almost impossible to return these small amounts scattered among so many people.

Mr. Blake said the books had been balanced up for January and the auditor was now closed and he said to necessity for an extension, which always puts a premium upon delays.

Mr. Hydrick supported his resolution and said that the demand had come to him from the treasurers and auditors all over the State coupled with the statements that it was impossible to write up the books from month to month and the necessity existed for the relief offered by his joint resolution. Officers should not be made to wait for the books to be written up. He said the county treasurers had no power to collect except what the auditors had placed upon their books. True the people could not plead 'hard times,' for last year was an unusually prosperous one, but it is the law that the law that the extension is now asked.

Further debate was participated in by Messrs. Hough, Mower, vonKlonitz and G. W. Raggsdale.

Mr. Sheppard was the last speaker. He said the reason already given were abundantly to convince the senate of the necessity for the extension, and further than all these he believed there were hundreds of people who had not paid taxes simply because they did not have the money nor could they until arrangements had been made for the present year.

He had ascertained from the county treasurer at Edgefield that all those who were able had paid their taxes and only those who really did not have the money just now were the delinquents. He did not take any stock in these statements that any harm could come either to the State or the counties and believed that it was the duty of the general assembly to extend any kindness possible for the amelioration of the condition of the masses of the people. He demanded the yeas and nays on Mr. Brice's motion to indefinitely postpone the joint resolution to extend the time for payment of taxes without penalty until March 21, 1903. The vote resulted as follows:

Yeas—Blake, Brice, Douglass, Hendon, Hood, Hough, Stackhouse—8.
Nays—Adrich, Butler, Center, Davis, Dennis, Douglass, Goodwin, Hydrick, Johnson, Manning, Marshall, McCall, Melver, McLeod, Mower, Pennington, Raggsdale, G. W. Rayson, Sharpe, Sheppard, Standand, vonKlonitz, Walker, Williams—21.

So the bill was postponed. The next resolution passed a third reading and was sent to the house for concurrence. Mr. Brice moved to limit the time to March 1st. This was also defeated.

The house of representatives put in four hours of work Tuesday morning and passed several bills. There were several new bills proposed. Mr. G. Donaldson wants to reduce the privilege tax on fertilizers; Mr. Shikler had bills to prevent such election frauds as were reported from Charleston last summer; and Mr. John P. Thomas brought in a bill relating to the fostering of high schools.

The house killed Mr. Aull's bill to authorize counties to bond themselves for the purpose of building good roads. The objection to the bill came from counties which have no need of such bonds. Mr. Aull declared in his speech that no county could be forced into bonding itself. His speech on the bill was a very sensible argument for good roads.

THIRD READING.

The house gave third reading to the six bills which passed second reading Monday night. These were: Mr. Rainsford's bill to provide against usury; Mr. Morgan's bill to prohibit the driving of cattle into the State from other States; Mr. W. J. Johnson's bill to reference to county government in Collection, permitting the two commissioners to act in certain cases in making contracts; Mr. Haskell, to fix the third Tuesday in January as the date for the inauguration; Mr. Logan's bill relating to the publication of summons.

Second Reading Bills.

On Saturday, the House gave second readings to Mr. Shikler's bill to provide an amendment to the law relating to the sale of medicines already prepared. The bill requires that they be prepared according to the United States pharmacopoeia, which is said to be the standard. This bill was prepared by the State Pharmaceutical association, as was the following:

Mr. Shikler's bill to provide that in small villages and in the country practicing physicians shall have the right to compound drugs only on the condition that they are given special licenses by the association or are graduates of pharmaceutical colleges.

CHILD LABOR BILL.

When the child labor bill came up for third reading, Mr. Dorroh demanded a viva voce vote, but afterwards withdrew this motion and there

was no fight made and no test vote taken. Mr. Herbert, thinking that there might be a fight on it, made a few remarks on the bill. When the bill had passed third reading and had been referred to the committee on education, Mr. Herbert had the house table the four remaining child labor bills, introduced by Messrs. Aull, Webb, D. O. Herbert, and the substitute bill introduced by the majority of the committee on commerce and manufactures. And thus ended the three years' fight to get child labor legislation enacted.

EDUCATIONAL.

Mr. Cooper's bill to charter the Presbyterian College of South Carolina. There were important changes made in the manner of electing trustees so that every Presbyterian in the synod of South Carolina may be suitably represented on the board.

Morgan's bill to empower the trustees of Greenville city schools to issue bonds not to exceed \$20,000 for the purpose of buying lots and building graded schools, provided this is the will of the voters in an election called for on petition of the majority of the freeholders of the school district.

Mr. Dowling's bill to allow Hamburg school district No. 14, town of Hamburg, to issue \$10,000 in bonds for the purpose of building a graded school. Dr. Black had the bill so amended that the equipment and furnishings must also be paid for out of the amount realized from the sales of the bonds.

Mr. Hinton's bill to authorize an election in Easley on the question of whether the school purposes. A majority of freeholders must first petition for the election. The issue of bonds cannot exceed \$15,000. Later Senator Carpenter's bill was substituted for this, to save trouble of putting the house bill through the Senate.

Mr. Aull to amend an act of 1902 so that trustees of Prosperity graded schools may buy a lot out of proceeds of sale of bonds issued for erection of a school building.

Mr. Dorroh's bill to require the board of trustees and faculty of Clemson College to provide and furnish short courses of one month each in the textile department.

This was amended by Col. D. O. Herbert so that the bill will be free.

Mr. Jenkins's bill to allow Malcolm P. Harris of Lexington who is under the legal age limit, to practice law on his graduation from law college.

Mr. Ready's bill to authorize the issue of \$5,000 bonds for graded school in town of Salsburg if so ordered in an election by the people of the school district when properly petitioned.

SOME GENERAL MATTERS.

Senator Standand's bill to prevent the sale of toy pistols passed second reading without any discussion so just as it deemed in its tendency.

Mr. Thomas' bill to require the State librarian to furnish a bound copy of the code of laws to each member who has not already been provided with one.

Also the bill to require these volumes for judges and solicitors.

Mr. DeBruhl's bill to require the State treasurer to publish in two daily papers, one in Columbia, a statement of the financial condition of his office and the names of the banks in which money is deposited.

Mr. Lyles' bill to authorize towns and cities to own and operate rock quarries, to work convicts thereon and to employ the police jurisdiction of the municipalities to such real estate as is used in this manner.

Mr. Bonar's bill to allow county superintendents of education to establish repositories for school books in some other convenient place when county offices are too small for that purpose.

Mr. Mauldin's bill to devolve the duties of supervisor of registration for towns and cities upon the clerks except in cities of 50,000 inhabitants. Mr. Lyles explained that this would cut down a great many useless salaries and would put the registration in the hands of bonded officials.

Mr. Cooper's bill to change from 5 to 10 days the time in which distress warrants may be issued—such warrants as are designated in section 2432 of the Civil Code.

The day in the senate was devoid of any special events. The realization has dawned upon the members that time has come for earnest work and the size of the calendar is an admonition that much must be done within the next two weeks.

The Gaines' seed cotton and unpacked lint cotton bill as amended by the senate Friday night passed a third reading without any opposition; also Mr. J. V. Raggsdale's railroad relief department. They are now in the house.

THE BONE OF CONTENTION.

The bill to provide scholarships for postgraduate study in the South Carolina college was called for a third reading. The motion of Mr. Hood to strike out the enacting clause caused a long debate lasting more than two hours. The purpose of the measure was for the State to appropriate \$1,000 annually to be divided between ten young men, graduates of colleges in the State.

The bill was drawn from a memorial and came to the senate with the full endorsement of the committee on education.

Mr. Rayson advocated the bill and said that the recommendation came not from the South Carolina college but originated from the president of denominational college and was not urged by the friends of the South Carolina college; all the higher educational institutions in the State had given the proposition their endorsement and it is in no sense antagonistic to any of the denominational colleges. Our young men have no such advantages offered them in this State and are compelled to beyond.

Mr. Hardin thought it a mistake to pass the bill for \$1,000 would be taken from the annual appropriation for the college.

Mr. Mayfield favored the bill and thought that it was about time to legislate for the industrial and thrifty who pay the large proportion of the taxes. If any one of their sons could get one of the scholarships the State would be but giving back to him a part of the taxes which he had paid. The amount is small and intended as a stimulus to every one of the 1,500 boys in our colleges.

Mr. Marshall said that he desired it distinctly understood that the bill under discussion did not originate with the South Carolina college, but on the contrary it was proposed by the denominational colleges. He had been informed that the idea originated with Prof. Shider of Woodford college. While the South Carolina college was not asking for this bill, they were perfectly willing to do the extra work which the bill will impose upon them. Notwithstanding that not one cent of the appropriation of the bill will go into the treasury of that college, he said he would favor the bill and proposed that it be amended so that the denominational college should be allowed to receive the benefits of the bill.

Mr. Blake objected to the measure because it did not include the girl graduates, as they constituted by far the majority of the teachers in the common schools of the State. Mr. Hood favored the measure and believed it to be but the beginning of a new era in higher education in this State and felt confident that such good would be accomplished.

Mr. Sheppard offered an amendment that inasmuch as there are no state colleges in the State and that the number of beneficiaries being limited to 10; that the faculty of each of the colleges of South Carolina college, Clemson, Citadel, Furman, Wofford, Erskine, Newberry, Charleston, King's Mountain Military Institute and Clinton select annually one of their graduates to be the beneficiary of this fund. As far as the girls are concerned he is unalterably opposed to girls attending any college except those especially established for them.

Mr. Hendon opposed it on the ground that the common schools are the ones most needing the aid of the State and until all the schools could be kept open nine months in the year he could not vote for any appropriation for post-graduate study.

Mr. J. W. Raggsdale argued that the common schools could be wonderfully improved by increasing the capacity of the teachers.

Mr. Hough said that the educational institutions are now too heavy and objected to the bill because he regarded it but an opening wedge for an annual increasing appropriation and argued for the improvement of the common schools.

Mr. Alexander Hood and Goodwin argued from the same standpoint, claiming the State could not afford it.

Mr. Mower advocated the measure and believed that it would be the means of promoting federation between the colleges. He said that his impression had gone out that the State was in a bad financial condition, but it is not true. The books of the State treasurer show that on the first day of February the cash balance and uncollected taxes amount to \$438,354.44. Last year the general assembly made liberal appropriations, especially to pensions, and instead of going into bankruptcy as some believe, the State is on a splendid financial footing.

Further debate was ended by a motion to indefinitely postpone. The yeas and nays were demanded and resulted as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Blake, Brice, Carpenter, Davis, Dennis, Douglass, Forrest, Gaines, Goodwin, Hardin, Hendon, Hood, Hough, Johnson, McCall, McLeod, McLeod, Pennington, Williams—21.

Nays—Messrs. Brown, Manning, Marshall, Mayfield, Melver, Mower, J. W. Raggsdale, Rayson, Sheppard, Standand, vonKlonitz—11.

So the bill was killed.

Presidential Nominations.

Washington, Special.—The President has sent the following nominations to the Senate: United States attorneys—Milton C. Elster, for the western district of Louisiana; secretary of legation at Bern, Switzerland, Roger Sherman Gates Boutell, of Illinois; postmasters—Louisiana, Amy C. Reilly, Clinton. The confirmation by the Senate Monday were: Roger Sherman Gates Boutell, secretary of legation at Bern, Switzerland. Postmasters: Alabama—W. S. Standinger, Gadsden; J. T. Pitt, Florence.

Tiden Banquet.

New York, Special.—A banquet in celebration of the anniversary of the birth of Samuel J. Tilden was held at the Tilden Club Monday night. About 150 persons were present. Robert E. Dowling, president of the club, was toastmaster. Among those at the guest table were Joseph W. Folk, district attorney of St. Louis; W. U. Henson, former Attorney General of Pennsylvania; Charles S. Hamilton, of Boston, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under President Cleveland; and Attorney General John C. Cannon, of New York. The three speakers were Messrs. Hamilton, Folk and Sheppard.

Policeman Shoots Another.

Roanoke, Va., Special.—Officer Houston Childress, of the Bristol, Va., police force, was shot and killed on the streets of that city shortly after midnight, by Policeman Gratt Walk.

There had been bad blood between the two officers for some time. They met on the street and after some words, it is alleged, Walk fired two shots from under his overcoat, one of which passed through Childress' body. Walk escaped.

Civil War in Honduras.

Panama, By Cable.—A cablegram received Tuesday morning from Honduras announces that civil war has broken out in that country. According to the dispatch Gen. Sierra, the retiring President, having refused to give up the presidential post to the President-elect Senor Bonilla, the latter has started a civil war. The date of the revolutionary outbreak is not known.

QUEER.

"Sometimes I think so hard it makes me tired." "How thoughless!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

FIREMEN PERISHED

Many Suffocated By Fumes From the Burning Acid

MEN DEAD AND ILL AS A RESULT

The Illness Due to Inhaling Fumes of the Deadly Nitric Acid From the Stump and Seal Company.

Milwaukee, Special.—Four firemen are dead and nine others are said to be seriously ill from the effects of inhaling the fumes of nitric acid while fighting a fire at the plant of the Seal, Stump and Seal Company Tuesday night. The victims of the disaster were not overcome for many hours after the fire, when one by one, they succumbed.

A complete list of the dead and seriously injured is as follows: Dead: James Foley, chief; Andrew White, captain truck No. 1; Edward Hogan, pipeman, Engine Company No. 1; Thomas Dronney, pipeman, Engine Company No. 1. Seriously injured: Daniel McCarthy, truckman, Engine Company No. 1. The following, who probably recover: William Meloy, George Hawranak, William Kennedy, John Lindhan, Jos. Nunwash, George Ryan, all truckmen and Jack J. Hennessy, lieutenant. Assistant Chief Clarence's condition is critical, and physicians who are watching over him cannot determine his chances of living.